(LIII. YEAR.) THE (No. 2618.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1797.

In COUNCIL, JANUARY 2, 1797.

ORDERED, That the act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, be published in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Herald at Easton, and in one of the George-town and Frederick-town papers, once in each week for the term of six weeks.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That William Marbury be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

II. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent is hereby authorised and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shores for an accurate statement of all arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

III. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due to the state on the auditor's books, or on open account; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and if necessary sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding two years from the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all monies due to the state for naval duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and if necessary sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for insolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law; and for his information of the law, he may take advice of the attorney-general in writing.

V. *And be it enacted*, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be directed for this purpose, the agent shall cause public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and, if it shall appear that there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the state, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased, and that no purchase authorised by this act shall be considered as made on the part of the state, unless a public declaration to that effect be made by the said agent or his deputy immediately after such sale and purchase; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction, on the most advantageous terms, for the use of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, which shall in no case exceed the term of two years, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof, subscribed by him, in the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers, and their securities, from the respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent is hereby directed to dispose of at public sale all confiscated British property that remains unsold, giving at least thirty days notice thereof by public advertisement, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding two years from the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That the agent shall immediately wait on and request the attorney-general to commence and prosecute to final determination as speedily as possible, the state's right to all confiscated property which has been made known and discovered to the said agent; and the said agent shall report to the general assembly such suits as are or may be depending to recover absconding, and also such as may have been determined, with the reasons assigned by the attorney-general why the same have not been commenced; and to cause immediate notice to be given in the public papers of this state to the discoverers of confiscated property, to produce to the agent the title papers of the lands by them respectively discovered, on or before the first day of August next, in order that the same may be laid before the attorney-general for his opinion thereon.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That no payment in specie by any officer or person indebted to the state shall be valid and effectual, unless made to the treasurer of the western or eastern shores, or to the agent for the time being, or unless made to the clerks and sheriffs of the several counties, in the cases where the said clerks and sheriffs are by law authorised to receive the same.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That the right, title and interest, of any and every informant or discoverer of property liable to confiscation, shall cease, determine and be utterly null and void, unless the title papers to authenticate the state's right be produced and lodged with the agent by the informant or discoverer on or before the first day of August next.

X. *And be it enacted*, That the agent shall have full power and authority, by and with the advice and approbation of the governor and council, in all cases of uninstalled debts, to take back any property heretofore purchased by any person and not yet paid for, in cases where the person so having purchased and his securities are not capable of paying for the same, and to compromise the same upon terms and principles of equity and justice, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, and the agent is hereby required to lay a particular statement of his proceedings under this section before the next session of assembly.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That the agent, with the approbation and consent of the governor and council, be and he is hereby authorised and empowered to compromise any suit depending in chancery with any state debtor, upon any terms in their judgment calculated to promote the interest of the state, and obtain the speedy receipt of the sums due.

XII. *And be it enacted*, That if, under the terms of any compromise made as aforesaid, the property heretofore purchased should be taken back and revested in the state, the same may be sold by the agent, and he is hereby authorised and empowered to sell the same at public sale, on a credit of three years, giving the notice herein before mentioned, payable one third of the principal, and the whole interest annually, on the first day of December in each year; and the bonds, when taken, shall be returned to the treasurer of the western shore, and reported to the general assembly at their session next ensuing the taking of such bonds.

XIII. *And be it enacted*, That all cases in chancery where no compromise under this act is effected, shall be placed under the direction of the agent, who is hereby authorised and required to call on the attorney-general to prosecute or defend the same to immediate final decision; and the governor and council are hereby authorised and empowered, at the request of the agent, in cases of difficulty, to aid the attorney-general, by employing any person to attend to surveys where necessary, or otherwise to assist in the prosecution or defence of said suits, which person or persons are to be paid out of the contingent fund of five hundred pounds; and the names of the persons so employed, together with the sum allowed for their services, to be laid before the general assembly at their next session.

XIV. *And be it enacted*, That if any bond debtor to the state for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment agreeably to the condition of his bond and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, as occasion may require, or, under the direction and with the approbation of the governor and council, he is hereby authorised to delay any execution as long as they may think expedient and necessary.

XV. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection on all balances due on bond, taken for taxes due before the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds installed, or otherwise, for the emission of paper money of seventeen hundred and fifty-nine, and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

XVI. *And be it enacted*, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

XVII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days for the sale of property, taken by *fieri facias*, at the suit of the state, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least twenty days public notice thereof; and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the state.

XVIII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

XIX. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

XX. *And be it enacted*, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside; and the treasurer of the western shore shall, within one month after he receives them respectively, cause them, with the schedule annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western shore, at the expence of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this state as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bonds reside on the eastern shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he receives the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, in the same manner as papers on public service are transmitted, a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western shore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, at the expence of the obligors, and in such case a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the said clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, shall be good evidence as aforesaid.

XXI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall render to the treasurer of the western shore distinct quarterly accounts of his receipts of all money, certificates and bonds, in virtue of this act, and shall immediately thereupon pay and deliver the same to the said treasurer, who shall, in his annual report to the general assembly, state fully and particularly the money, certificates and bonds, by him received from the said agent, and the times when the same were received and accounted for.

XXII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act to the general assembly at their next session, and within the first ten days after its commencement, in which account shall be specified, under distinct heads, his own receipts, and those of the treasurer, and of all transfers of stock upon which he may be entitled to commissions, and to which shall also be contained a particular estimate of his commissions, shewing how and upon what the same arose due.

XXIII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: For all payments made to either of the treasurers, on bonds for confiscated property, one *per cent.* for all bonds with security, taken by the said agent on resales of confiscated property in virtue of this act, two and a half *per cent.* for all monies collected on open accounts, not including monies arising from fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlers licences, which have become due since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety one, six *per cent.* and for all other monies by him actually received and paid into the treasury, three *per cent.* and for all other bonds taken in virtue of this act, one *per cent.* provided, that the said agent shall not be entitled to any commission upon the monies arising from fines, forfeitures, amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlers licences, unless in case where the same shall not be paid by the sheriffs and clerks respectively to the treasurer within one month after the time prescribed by law, and unless the said agent shall thereafter receive the same from the said officers respectively, and the same pay to the said treasurer.

XXIV. *And be it enacted*, That hereafter it shall be the duty of the agent, and the treasurers of the eastern and western shores respectively, to receive as well the fifteen *per cent.* interest, if any shall have accrued, as all other the arrearages that are now or may hereafter become due from fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlers licences, and the fifteen *per cent.* so collected shall be the only fund from which the agent shall draw his three *per cent.* on the same.

XXV. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and council, in the penalty of fifty thousand dollars, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent under the act, entitled, An act to

appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, to the beſt of his skill and judgment, the certificate of which oath ſhall be annexed to, or endorſed on, the ſaid bond.

XXVI. *And be it enacted*, That if the ſaid agent ſhall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he ſhall not give bond and take the oath aforeſaid before the firſt day of February next, or ſhall die, the governor and council are hereby authoriſed and requeſted to appoint a fit and proper perſon in his place, who ſhall have and execute all the authorities and powers veſted in the ſaid William Marbury by this act, ſuch perſon firſt giving ſecurity and taking the oath aforeſaid.

Notice to State Debtors.

NO proceſs hath iſſued againſt the delinquent ſtate debtors for their inſtalments due on the firſt of December laſt, nor will any be directed till after the 15th of February next. The agent therefore expects (to prevent trouble and expence) they will come forward and diſcharge their debts by that time.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent.

FRIBURG, *October 22.*

AFTER 2 continued fighting for four days, the Auſtrians have driven the enemy from Ellzach, and out of Friburg, into which they yeſterday entered. Their advantages coſt them about 1000 men; but the enemy, according to the account of the French generals themſelves, loſt between 5 and 6000 men, among which are 2000 priſoners. The French general Beaupuis is killed.

OFFENBERG, *October 21.*

On the 18th inſtant, general Moreau endeavoured to penetrate with all his force to the vicinity of Kenſingen, to raiſe the blockade of Kehl, and procure himſelf a free paſſage over the Rhine. The action was obſtinate and bloody, but as ſoon as the Hungarian grenadiers, headed by the archduke Charles, came up, they fell like lions on the enemy and forced them to retreat.

On the 19th, the Auſtrians again attacked the French in the neighbourhood of Riegelz. This battle was likewiſe very bloody. General Wartenſleben was wounded in the left arm by a grape ſhot. The loſs of the French is very conſiderable, and they have been obliged to abandon Ellzach and Emmendingen.

The head quarters of the archduke Charles were removed on the 20th from Herbolſheim to Emmendingen. The Auſtrian troops have again entered Friburg, victorious; and the communication between general Moreau and the corps which had advanced to Huningen, is cut off.

TRIESTE, *October 7.*

Letters have been received here which ſtate, that the French fleet, conſiſting of 12 ſhips of the line, 12 frigates and four brigantines, had ſailed from Toulon, and fallen in, near the Hieres Iſles, with the Britiſh fleet of 20 ſhips of the line, 3 frigates and 2 cutters, under admiral Jarvis. An engagement took place, in which two French ſhips of the line were ſunk, two diſmaſted, and a great part of the reſt taken. The Engliſh fleet, theſe letters add, had two ſhips of the line diſmaſted, and two frigates burnt, of the crews of which only 25 men were ſaved. Admiral Jarvis ſailed with the ſhips he has taken to St. Florenzo, in Corſica.

Note of the Hamburg editor.—Though this account ſeems ſo circumſtantial, it appears very ſuſpicious, as the lateſt letters from Toulon, Genoa, and Leghorn, mention nothing of any engagement.

FRANCFORT, *October 22.*

We learn from Offenburg that general Petraſch intended to obſtruct the retreat of general Moreau, through the Black Foreſt, but was repulſed with loſs of men, ſaid to amount to 1500, and of ſome baggage and artillery. The Imperialiſts, though they fought with the greateſt bravery, could not reſiſt the ſuperior number of the French. It is not expected that general Moreau will ſpeedily recroſs the Rhine, as his poſition at Friburg is very advantageous, his rear being covered by that river, and both his wings by the fortreſſes of Straſburg and Huningen. Meanwhile the archduke Charles is collecting all the diſperſed detachments, to prevent general Moreau's advancing, and it is therefore very probable that a very deciſive battle may happen in the environs of Briſgau. General Moreau has effected his retreat ſo well by feigned marches, and his frequent attacks on the Imperialiſts, which were always made in maſs.

HAMBURG, *November 5.*

Letter from Italy, 22d of October.

The following is the letter which the king of Naples ſent to the marquis del Vaſto, who thereupon departed to Rome as an extraordinary meſſenger, and concluded there a treaty offenſive and defenſive between Naples and the pope—

"In a letter from your holineſs I am informed that you are reſolved to reject the unjuſt and impious conditions of the French. Therefore you deſire of me ſpeedy aſſiſtance. Although this is againſt my firſt plan, yet I have had no objection to give my conſent to it, becauſe it has a connexion with the holy religion, to which I was always with my whole heart devoted. As you deſire of me a perſon of whom you can take counſel reſpecting our common affairs, I have appointed the marquis del Vaſto, to depart immediately, to take great care for the honour of God and the holy church, and the beſt means of the ſtates for the quietneſs of my ſubjects, who daily give ſuch new proofs of their faithfulneſs and devotion."

From the ſeat of Germany.

FERDINAND, King.

A letter from Mayence, October 29.

The Imperial army now on the ſcene of war in Germany is ſituated in the following manner: General Werneck has under his command on the Lower Rhine and the Lahn, the field-marſhal lieutenants De Kray, prince de Lambeſci and count Kiesk, and the major-generals, duke d'Anhalt, Cothen, prince de Hohenlohe, Ingelfingen, the counts Roſenberg and Kollowrath, and the barons Mylius, Haddick, Goutreuil, Finck, Kienmaier, Brady, Elſniz, and Alcaini. On the other ſide of the Rhine remain the field-marſhal lieutenants Hotze and Neu, and the major-generals Simbſchen, Rhine Graf Sahn, duke Lichtenſtein, and duke Schwartzenberg.

In Suabia under the archduke Charles, are the great maſter of the ordnance Wartenſleben, and field marſhal Latour, lieutenant-generals count Colloredo, Meis, Nauendorf, Petraſch, Frohlich, Staar and Sztarray, and the major-generals prince of Oranien, Balza, Meyerfeld, Montrauld, Shellenberg, Mercantin, Wolf, Graven, Klinglin, Meerfeld, Baillet, duc d'Enghein.

A letter from Francfort, October 29.

The delivery of the ſilver veſſels in Francfort to pay the contributions to the French has contributed very much to the courage of new convention dollars, upon which, on the reverſe, ſtand the words—*Out of the ſilver veſſels of the citizens and the churches.*

PARIS, *October 18.*

The Directory has ſent the following meſſage to the Council of Five Hundred, on account of the ſucceſsful retreat of general Moreau from Suabia.

Citizen Legiſlators,

The directory haſtens to communicate to you the military operations on the eaſterly frontiers. The reſult is one of the moſt deciſive in the courſe of this campaign, and the ſucceſs alone could ſecure the numerous victories of our armies on the Rhine, and with preciſion decide, which party would finally reap the fruits and advantages of ſo many great efforts. The army of the Rhine and Moſelle, which by the retreat of general Jourdan's, found her left wing expoſed, when before the gates of Munich, and afterwards ſurrounded from all parts, has returned in the greateſt order to the borders of the Rhine. The ſame army has not only been ſuffered to be eſtabliſhed but alſo annoyed the enemy by every occaſion, and fought their way through every difficulty, and finally penetrated in two columns as far as Huningen and Friburg, after a glorious victory (at Shaffenried) whereby they made 5000 priſoners and took 20 cannon—Having thus made a campaign at the expence of the enemy; ſeparated moſt all princes of the empire from the coalition, and favoured by a vigorous diverſion the invaſion of Italy. The ſame army remains maſter of the Briſgau, of all the bridges upon the Rhine, of all the roads and pipes which conduct to the enemy's territories. Poſterity will record this remarkable retreat amongſt the moſt famous actions that have been ever executed. It does the greateſt honour to the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, and to their modeſt generals. The enemy is after his hazardous motions, in ſuch a confuſion, that it is permitted to us to expect yet freſh and very favourable advantages.

(Signed)

REVEILLERE LEPAUX, Preſident.

October 25.

LORD MALMESBURY'S EMBASSY.

OFFICIAL NOTE.

[*From Le Moniteur of the 20th inſtant.*]

The negotiations, ſcarcely commenced between lord Malmeſbury and the miniſter for foreign affairs, are already ſuſpended. In the firſt conference, it was demanded of the Engliſh negotiator, if he was furniſhed with powers and inſtructions from other belligerent powers to ſtipulate in their name? He anſwered, No.—But he added, that when the directory ſhall have explained themſelves on the principle laid down in his memorial (we ſhall give all the important papers relative to his grand negotiation) he would diſpatch couriers to give an account to the different courts of the ſtate of the negotiation, and to receive their orders. It was then aſked the ambaſſador if he could not at leaſt ſpecify the principle of retroceſſions which concern the French republic and Great-Britain? He anſwered, that after the directory ſhould have explained itſelf, he would expedite couriers, and likewiſe requeſt inſtructions on this point.

The following is the memorial of the ambaſſador:

MEMORIAL

Delivered to the miniſter of the French republic, for foreign affairs, by lord Malmeſbury.

His Britannic majeſty deſiring, as he hath already declared, to contribute, as far as depends on himſelf, to the re-eſtabliſhment of public tranquillity, and to enſure, by the means of juſt, honourable, and ſolid conditions of peace, the future repoſe of Europe; his majeſty is of opinion, that the beſt means of attaining, with all poſſible expedition, that ſalutary end, will be to agree at the beginning of the negotiation, on the general principle which ſhall ſerve as a baſis for the definitive arrangements.

The firſt objects of the negotiation for peace, generally relate to the reſtitutions and ceſſions which the reſpective parties have mutually to demand, in conſequence of the events of the war.

Great-Britain, after the uninterrupted ſucceſs of her naval war finds herſelf in a ſituation to have no reſtitution to demand of France, from which, on the contrary, ſhe has taken eſtabliſhments and colonies of the higheſt importance, and of a value almoſt incalculable.

But, on the other hand, France has made on the continent of Europe, conqueſts to which his majeſty can be the leſs indifferent, as the moſt important intereſts of his people, and the moſt ſacred engagements of his crowns are eſſentially implicated therein.

The magnanimity of the king, his inviolable good faith, and his deſire to reſtore repoſe to ſo many nations, lead him in this ſituation of affairs, to conſider the means of procuring terms of peace, juſt and equitable, for all the belligerent powers, and calculated to enſure, in future, the general tranquillity.

It is on this footing then, that he propoſes to negotiate, by offering to compenſate France, by proportionable reſtitutions, for thoſe arrangements to which ſhe will be called upon to conſent, in order to ſatisfy the juſt demands of the king's allies, and to preſerve the political balance of Europe.

Having made this firſt overture, his majeſty will, in the ſequel, explain himſelf in a more extenſive manner, on the application of this principle to the different objects which may be diſcuſſed between the reſpective parties.

It is this application which will conſtitute the ſubject of thoſe diſcuſſions into which his majeſty has authoriſed his miniſter to enter, as ſoon as the principle be adopted as the general baſis of the negotiation is known.

But his majeſty cannot diſpenſe with declaring, that if the generous and equitable offer ſhall not be accepted, or if, unfortunately, the diſcuſſions which may enſue, may fail in the deſired effect, neither this general propoſition, nor thoſe more detailed which may reſult from it, ſhall be regarded, in any caſe, as points agreed upon or recorded by his majeſty.

(Signed) MALMESBURY,
Miniſter plenipotentiary from his Britannic majeſty.

Paris, October 24, 1796.

REPORT TO THE DIRECTORY,

By the Miniſter for foreign affairs.

The 4th Brumaire, (October 25.)

The executive directory having furniſhed me with full power to treat for peace with Great-Britain, I had yeſterday (3d Brumaire) my firſt conference with lord Malmeſbury, plenipotentiary commiſſioner of his Britannic majeſty. He preſented to me the original of his powers, ſealed with the ſeal of Great-Britain, and certified the copy which he had before preſented to me unſigned; and which I had laid before the directory.

We entered into diſcuſſion;—Lord Malmeſbury preſented to me the memorial which I laid before the directory. I obſerved to him, that ſpeaking in the name of the allies of Great-Britain, and ſtipulating for their intereſts, he was, doubtleſs, furniſhed with their powers and inſtructions. He anſwered me, that he was not, but that when the directory ſhould have explained itſelf upon the principle laid down in his memorial, he would expedite couriers, to give to the different courts an account of the negotiations, and to receive their orders. I demanded of him if he could, at leaſt, ſpecify the principle of conceſſion in what concerned the republic and the government of Great-Britain? He replied, that after the directory ſhould have explained itſelf, he would ſend a courier and demand inſtructions on this point. I then thought it my duty to ſay to lord Malmeſbury, that I would lay his memorial before the directory; that I would take its orders and impart to him its anſwer.

(Signed) CHARLES DELACROIX.

ANSWER OF THE DIRECTORY.

The executive directory orders the miniſter for foreign affairs to make the following anſwer to lord Malmeſbury.

The executive directory ſee with pain, that at the moment when they had reaſon to hope for the very ſpeedy return of peace between the French republic and his Britannic majeſty, the propoſition of lord Malmeſbury, offers nothing but dilatory, or very diſtant means of bringing the negotiation to a concluſion.

The directory obſerves, that if lord Malmeſbury would have treated ſeparately, as he was formally authoriſed by the tenor of his credentials, the negotiations might have been conſiderably abridged; that the neceſſity of balancing with the intereſt of the two powers, thoſe of the allies of Great-Britain, multiplies the combinations, increaſes the difficulties, tends to the formation of a congreſs, the forms of which, it is known, are always tardy, and requires the acceſſion of powers, which hitherto have diſplayed no deſire of accommodation, and have not given to lord Malmeſbury himſelf, according to his own declaration, any power to ſtipulate for them.

Thus without prejudging the intentions of lord Malmeſbury; without drawing any concluſion from the circumſtance of his declaration not appearing to accord with his credentials; without ſuppoſing that he had received any ſecret inſtructions which would deſtroy the effect of his oſtenſible powers; without pretending, in ſhort, to aſſert, that the Britiſh government have had a double object in view—to prevent by general propoſitions, the partial propoſitions of other powers, and to obtain from the people of England the means of continuing the war, by throwing upon the republic the odium of a delay occaſioned by themſelves; the executive directory cannot but perceive, that the propoſition of lord Malmeſbury is nothing more than a renewal, under more ſeducible forms, of the propoſitions made laſt year by Mr. Wickham, and that it preſents but a diſtant hope of peace.

The executive directory further obſerve, with regard to the principle of [illegible] advanced by lord Malmeſ-

...new principle, preferred as a means and ...ment manner, capable here as the basis of negotia... ...ordered ... the first powers of confederation, are the ... ...ry ... ...ful and total peace, the politi... ...which whatever evidently must destroy, ...which the belligerent powers may ... ...ge ... ...conquests made at a time, ...supported by a great number of allies, ...detached from the coalition; and the other, to ... ...from it a time when those who were at first ... ...have almost all, either become its allies or ...

Nevertheless, the executive directory, animated with an ardent desire of putting a stop to the scourge of war, and to prove that they will not reject any means of reconciliation, declare, as soon as lord ... shall exhibit to the minister for foreign affairs sufficient powers from the allies of Great-Britain, for stipulating for their respective interests, accompanied by a promise on their part to subscribe to whatever ... be concluded in their names, the executive directory will give a speedy answer to the specific propositions which shall be removed, as far as may be consistent with the safety and dignity of the French republic.

(Signed) REVEILLERE LEPEAUX, Pres.
LA GARDE, Gen. Sec.

After receiving this answer, lord Malmesbury wrote to his court by an extraordinary courier, to obtain the powers required of him, without which it is evident he can do nothing. Thus, supposing that the British cabinet have not sent us a new Argus, and that they are ready ... to take efficacious measures for giving speedy satisfaction to the directory, the negotiations will at least be suspended for some time.

(Le Messager du Soir.)

November 3.

LORD MALMESBURY.

Tranſlation of the credentials given to lord Malmesbury. The original in Latin.

"George Rex.

"George by the grace of God, king of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. to all whom these presents shall come, greeting—Seeing that the flame of war has for a long time raged in different parts of the globe, deeply occupied with the project of terminating regularly so many quarrels and dissentions, of restoring and consolidating the public tranquillity, resolved for this purpose to choose a man capable of a negotiation of this importance, and to invest him with full authority, to complete so great a work, be it known that the fidelity, talents, genius, perspicuity, and experience of our faithful and dear councellor James baron Malmesbury, knight of the most honorable order of Bath, inspiring us with full confidence, we have named him, and he is appointed and constituted our true, certain and accredited commissary and plenipotentiary, giving and conceding him, in all respects, FULL AND ENTIRE power, faculty, and authority; charging him beside with our general and special orders, to confer on our part, and in the name, with our ministers, commissioners and plenipotentiaries of the French republic, sufficiently invested with equal authority, as well as with the ministers commissioners, or plenipotentiaries of the other princes and states who may take part in the present negotiation, also invested with the same authority; to treat either separately or together; to confer upon the means of establishing a solid and durable peace, and sincere concord; and to adopt all resolutions and conclusions; to sign for us, and in our name, all the said convention or conclusions; to make, in consequence every treaty or treaties, and all other acts as he shall judge necessary, as to deliver and receive mutually, all other objects relative to the fortunate execution of the above mentioned work; to conduct with the same force and the same effect as we should be able to do if we assisted in person; guaranteeing, and on our royal word promising, that all and each of the transactions and conclusions which shall be made and agreed upon, ratified, accepted, and adopted with the same faith; that we shall never suffer any one, either in whole or in part, to infringe and act contrary to them; and in order to give every thing more security and force, we have signed the present with our royal hand, and affixed to it the great seal of Great-Britain.

"Given in our palace at St. James's, 13th October, year of grace 1796, and of our reign the 37th."

LONDON, *November* 10.

Yesterday his majesty signed an order in council, granting letters of marque and reprisals against all ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the king of Spain. We understand there will be no counter declaration on the part of our court, to the manifesto of the court of Madrid, nor indeed does it require any, the reasons assigned in it are too frivolous to need a reply.

By one of the Hamburg mails was received a private letter from Berlin; it contains the following passage:

"The prospect of a general peace approaches near: the Prussian monarch, either alarmed at the rapid success of the military projects of Austria, or apprehensive that the [illegible] (in conjunction with Sweden) will now act with [illegible] stronger, or from motives of [illegible] and his family reinstated, has determined to interfere in the impending negotiation at Paris. A [illegible] from here (Berlin) that instructions are [illegible] to the Prussian ministers at Paris, to notify that his majesty is anxious to see [illegible] and that the views of the court [illegible] moderate; that his majesty wishes [illegible] be an ingredient in the general treaty, as Great-Britain will be ever ready to restore the Dutch property, the Cape, and other conquests, as soon as Holland reassumes a proper form of government.

"These instructions are said to contain a threat, in case the directory should refuse to listen to proper terms, that other means must be taken, to put a period to the present destructive war."

From the total silence for some days on the subject of lord Malmesbury's negotiation, we hope the happiest conclusion may be drawn, viz. that things are going on in a train which promises fair for a speedy adjustment.

From the Rhine.

Kehl was surrounded on the 28th ult. by 15,000 Austrians, and every thing ready to storm that fort at a moments notice. The attack was only postponed till the archduke arrived.

The particulars of general Kray's attack on the French at Nieuwied are not detailed; but the loss of the republicans is stated to exceed that of the Imperialists. Since that time both armies have been reinforced. Some of the foreign prints we have perused, speak of the defeat of Moreau's army to be complete—nay, some state it to be annihilated; and that it is not in the power of the French government to re-organize there three great armies.

The Imperial armies in Italy, as well as on the Rhine, receive reinforcements daily; and, unless peace is concluded, the Imperialists will follow up their successes by a winter campaign in France.

NORFOLK, *January* 7.

Yesterday arrived here a gentleman who came passenger in the brig Jane, captain Lillibridge, of Philadelphia, (a cartel employed to carry French persons from this continent) who has obligingly furnished us with the following information.

On the 9th of December the commissioners at Cape-François issued their orders, directing the vessels of war belonging to the French republic, as well as to individuals, to capture and carry into French ports, all American vessels whatever, bound to or from British ports, or engaged in any commerce contrary to the orders of the executive directory. In consequence of which, about 65 sail of American vessels in the ports of St. Domingo were condemned (vessels and cargoes) and all Americans were detained in port, under pretence of an embargo. Every American vessel which arrived bound to French ports, have had their cargoes put in requisition; and if any opposition was made as to giving up their property, the captains have been imprisoned, and their cargoes taken from them and depositted in the government stores. The mode of condemnation is unprecendented:—The captured are not permitted to put in any claims for their property, or adduce any proof in their own behalf whatever. They have also refused to furnish copies of their condemnations.

It was suppoſed that upwards of 200 privateers were fitting out when our informant left there on the 14th of December.

The above gentleman left the brig Jane off the Capes on her passage to Philadelphia.

Capt. Lillibridge, on the 20th of December, in lat. 37, 4, long. 73, spoke the brig ——, Timothy Ruſſel, maſter, of Philadelphia, out 90 days from St. Ubes, in great diſtreſs, very leaky, and totally deſtitute of proviſions; one of his hands had died at the pump. Capt. Lillibridge endeavoured to aſſiſt him, but the gale in which he ſpoke him was ſo violent, that every attempt was rendered abortive, and he parted company before it was over.

Annapolis, January 19.

"DIED, on the 12th inſtant, in the 27th year of his age, at his ſeat near Queen-Anne, in Prince-George's county, TURNER WOOTTON, Eſquire.——

"Juſt as this young man, dear to his family and his native ſtate, had conſummated the bleſſings of life, interwoven his fond hopes with thoſe of an amiable and truly affectionate wife, embraced the dearing pledge of a ſmiling infant, and begun to enjoy the fruits of an abundant fortune, death's awful ſummons hurried him to the ſilent manſions of the grave, ſevered the happy union, and cloſed, in eternal night, all his flattering proſpects.—His faults were unknown.—His virtues decorate his memory with garlands coloured for imitation.—He ſuſtained his laſt illneſs with that fortitude and reſignation which evince the *good man* in the hour of death.—Ever remarkable for gentleneſs of manners, humanity and probity, he conciliated the affection, friendſhip, and confidence of *all* who knew him.—His talents, frequently diſplayed in the public councils of this ſtate, preſaged to his country the moſt ſanguine aſſurances of his future utility as a patriot and a ſtateſman.—In ſhort, the worth of this amiable and ineſtimable young man cannot be better recorded than it is in the ſorrows of his wife, his relations, his neighbours and friends.—Torn from their tendereſt affections, in the bloom of life, their only conſolation is, that he is gone to receive the reward of his incomparable virtues in "*The boſom of his Saviour and his God.*"—His remains were reſpectfully depoſited in the family burying ground on the Sunday following, when a ſuitable and pathetic ſermon was elegantly delivered, by the reverend Mr. Ralph, to a numerous concourſe of reſpectable citizens.

Prince-George's county, January 16, 1797.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the next county court of Calvert county, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the lines of a tract of land called RACHELOR'S QUARTER, lying in the county aforeſaid.

December 28, 1796. JOSIAH CRAIGG.

In CHANCERY, December 28, 1796.

ORDERED, That the ſale made by Thomas Nicholſon, maſter in chancery, to Samuel Hanſon of Jonathan, of 240 acres of land, in Prince-George's county, the property of Benjamin Harris, deceaſed, for the ſum of £ which he reported and returned to this court as the contract be ratified on or before the third Tuesday in March next, provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette before the 1st day of January next.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, January 3, 1797.

ORDERED, That the reſolutions paſſed by the general aſſembly, at their laſt ſeſſion, reſpecting certificates and bills of credit, be publiſhed eight weeks ſucceſſively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-town and Eaſton papers, and the Maryland Gazette.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
DECEMBER 17, 1796.

1ſt. RESOLVED, That the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore be and he is hereby authoriſed to pay off and diſcharge the principal and intereſt due on all certificates heretofore iſſued by the State of Maryland, other than thoſe diſtinguiſhed as *foundation* notes, provided the ſame are brought into the treaſury for payment on or before the firſt day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven.

2d. RESOLVED, That all holders of certificates heretofore iſſued and funded by the State of Maryland, bring the ſame to the treaſury of the weſtern ſhore for payment of principal and intereſt on or before the firſt day of July next, and that no intereſt on any certificates heretofore iſſued, which ſhall accrue after the ſaid firſt day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, ſhall be paid thereafter, nor the principal ſum until after the end of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly.

3d. RESOLVED, That ſuch part of the five months pay, due to the officers and ſoldiers of the Maryland line, and due for ſervices on board the barges, as ſhall not be demanded of the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore on or before the firſt day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, be not paid to any perſon or perſons demanding any part of the ſame until after the end of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly.

4th. RESOLVED, That the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore be and he is hereby authoriſed to pay off and diſcharge the amount of principal and intereſt of ſuch bills of credit of the emiſſion under the act of June ſeſſion, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, as may be produced and brought into the treaſury on or before the firſt day of July next.

5th. RESOLVED, That if any of the holders of bills of credit emitted in virtue of the act of June ſeſſion, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, do not bring the ſame into the treaſury of the weſtern ſhore for payment on or before the firſt day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, that all intereſt from that time ceaſe thereon, and the principal not be paid until after the end of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly.

6th. RESOLVED, That the above reſolutions be publiſhed for eight weeks ſucceſſively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-town, and Eaſton papers, and the Maryland Gazette, that the creditors of the ſtate may be notified that funds are prepared for the diſcharge of their claims.

By order,
W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 27, 1796: Read the firſt time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,
A. VAN-HORN, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 29, 1796: Read the ſecond time and aſſented to.

By order,
A. VAN-HORN, Clk.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

CHARLES FARIS,
Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an aſſortment of gold and ſilver warranted Watches, gold, gilt, and ſteel Watch Chains and Seals, plated Cantors, Candleſticks and Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he will ſell low for cash.

The higheſt price given for old ſilver.

Annapolis, October 13, 1796.

WENT from the ſubſcriber HEATH lived in Annapolis (at Mr. STEVENS's) he left a ſmall Gunter's SCALE, with JACOBUS HAZEN cut on the edge thereof. Whoever will deliver it to Mr. Green, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

November 26, 1796.

FROM the many treſpaſſes (almoſt daily committed) on Primroſe Hill, and the ſubſcriber's plantation over Severn, he is obliged to forwarn all perſons from hunting with dog or gun, on either place, as he is determined to put the law in force againſt any one ſo offending.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primroſe Hill, near Annapolis, January 2, 1797.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living within two miles of Upper-Marlborough, Prince-George's county, on the fourth of November laſt, a likely bay GELDING, eight or nine years old, I ſuppoſe him to be fourteen hands high and upwards, trots, paces and gallops, ſhod before, no perceivable brand, has a blaze face or ſtar, and blaze, which I don't recollect, two white feet above his fet-locks; to the beſt of my recollection it is his left fore foot and leg, and right hind foot and leg, that is marked with white, upon a cloſe examination he may be diſcovered to be full of white hairs, more ſo at the root of his tail. Any perſon delivering ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, or giving information ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and for apprehending the thief, ſo that he be convicted of the felony, TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

ZADOCK DUVALL.

TAKEN up as a ſtray by the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, within two miles of Upper-Marlborough, a ſmall black HORSE, about thirteen hands and a half high, ſeven years old, fore back, ſhod before, no perceivable brand, has the appearance of being worked. The owner is requeſted to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

ZADOCK DUVALL.

ALL perſons having any juſt claims againſt the eſtate of THOMAS JENINGS, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, who is duly authoriſed to adminiſter on ſaid deceaſed's eſtate, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS JENINGS, Adminiſtrator.

THE creditors of STEPHEN STEWARD, ſenior, and STEPHEN STEWARD, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are once more requeſted to produce their claims, properly authenticated, to PHILIP B. KEY, of Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber, on or before the 26th day of January next, and to appear at Mr. WHARFE's tavern on that day, in perſon, or by attorney, to receive their dividends, and enable the ſubſcriber to cloſe the ſettlement of ſaid eſtates.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Adminiſtrator.

Annapolis, December 19, 1796.

The VESTRY of WILLIAM and MARY PARISH, in Charles county, will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on Wedneſday the 8th of February next, at the houſe of Mr. ELISHA EVANS, at Allen's Freſh,

UPWARDS of fifty likely and valuable NEGROES, who will be ſold on a credit of five years; the purchaſers muſt give their bonds, bearing intereſt from the date, with ſuch ſecurity as the veſtry ſhall approve of.

Charles county, January 10, 1797.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Port-Tobacco, which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the firſt day of April next.

GEORGE LEE, Eſq; Poplar Hill, near Port-Tobacco, (2).
John Booth, Nanjemoy.
Thomas Gillome, jun. Poplar Hill, Charles county.
Anna Hanſon, Port-Tobacco, care of W. B. Magruder.
William Leigh, near Port-Tobacco.
Charles Sewall, near Port-Tobacco.
James Brown, merch. Allen's Freſh.
Hugh Cox, Port-Tobacco.
Henry Manderſon, care of Mrs. Dodſon, Port-Tobacco.
Charles Robey, Port-Tobacco, Charles county.
William Swan, Allen's Freſh.
Thomas Marſhall, Port-Tobacco.
William Brawner, Chickamuxon.
Ignatius Matthews, near Port-Tobacco.
Mary Reeder, Port-Tobacco.
John Bruce, near Allen's Freſh.
C. C. M'Grath, comedian, Port-Tobacco, (2).
John Ward, of Auguſt, Port-Tobacco.
Theophilus Garner, Charles county.
Henry Barnes, Port-Tobacco.
Richard Maſon, Newport.
Miſs E. Lee, Elenheim, near Port-Tobacco.
Amelia Smoot, near Port-Tobacco.
Alexander Scott, Port-Tobacco.
Samuel Middleton, Nanjemoy.
John Barnes, clerk Charles county.
William B. Smoot, of Wm. Barton, near Port-Tobacco.
Benjamin Marſhall, jun. Port-Tobacco.
Elizabeth Scroggins, Charles county.
Thomas W. Coomes, near Port-Tobacco.
Capt. William Wilkinſon, Charles county.
Mr. Francis Digges, attorney at law, Allen's Freſh.
Henry M. Dodſon, Port-Tobacco.

Port-Tobacco, January 1, 1797.

WANTED,

A FEW thouſand CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers. tf

---

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip of HENRY & THOMAS DORSEY being diſſolved by mutual conſent, it is therefore neceſſary that thoſe concerned ſhould be informed that the books and papers remain in the hands of THOMAS H. DORSEY at his place, where they will remain until he is furniſhed with accounts from thoſe to whom the partnerſhip is indebted; we earneſtly ſolicit thoſe that are owing us money to call as above and cloſe their accounts, either by making payment or giving their obligations; in caſe of non-compliance with this reaſonable requeſt, no one concerned can expect further indulgence.

HENRY H. DORSEY.

Indian Landing, November 1, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we ſhall make application to the next Charles county court, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the three following tracts of land, ſituated in the ſaid county, viz. FRIENDSHIP, RUN AT A VENTURE, and LADREL BRANCH, as alſo our particular parts of the ſaid lands, purſuant to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

THOMAS H. MARSHALL,
THOMAS MARSHALL,
PHILIP I. FORD,
JOSIAS B. FORD,
PHILIP STEWART,
ANNE TARVIN,
MARY LANCASTER,
JOSEPH HERD.

Charles county, January 10, 1797.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 3d inſt. as a runaway, a negro woman by the name of NAN, her cloathing is a ſtamped cotton jacket and petticoat, of Joan's ſpinning, and ſays ſhe belongs to HUGH DRUMMOND. Alſo on Monday the 9th inſt. was committed a negro man by the name of MOSES, his cloathing is an old blue coat, plush breeches, and yarn ſtockings, and ſays he belongs to HENRY WINE MILLER. Their maſters are hereby requeſted to take them away in two months from the day of their commitment, or they will be ſold for their priſon fees, and other expences.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

January 9, 1797.

Will be landed to-morrow from on board the brig WILLIAM, from MALAGA, and to be ſold cheap, wholeſale, or by the box or package, at the ſtore of

JOHN RANDALL.

Lemons in boxes.
Oranges, ditto.
Figs, ditto.
Bloom, Sun, Muſcatel, and Lexia raiſins in boxes and jars.
Green grapes in jars.
Soft ſhell'd almonds in frails and baſkets.

Annapolis, 5th January, 1797.

To be SOLD, on or before the 10th of April next, about two miles from the city of Annapolis,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 686 acres, with a commodious brick dwelling houſe two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, a new brick kitchen adjoining, all in good repair; alſo a new ſtable, with other convenient out houſes and an excellent garden, containing a choice collection of fruit trees, &c. &c. Great part of the ſaid land is well timbered and lies convenient to the town. There are two tenements, one of them ſituated on a hill about one mile from the city, commanding a beautiful proſpect, and would anſwer to be ſold ſeparate from the other dwelling, with any number of acres that may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any one inclinable to treat for the ſaid plantation may be made acquainted with the terms of ſale, by applying to Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, Baltimore, or to

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primroſe Hill, near Annapolis, January 3, 1797.

N. B. If deſired immediate poſſeſſion will be given, with an indiſputable title.

In CHANCERY, December term, 1796.

John Hamm *againſt* *John German Thomas.*

THE complainant applies for a decree to record a deed, executed on the 8th day of March, 1796, by John German Thomas, for conveying to him, the ſaid John Hamm, and his heirs or aſſigns, all his title, &c. of, in, and unto 50 acres of land due to him the ſaid Thomas, for ſervices as a ſoldier; the bill ſtates, that the ſaid Thomas hath, ſince the execution of the ſaid deed, removed from the ſtate; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, at leaſt three weeks before the firſt day of February next, to the intent that the ſaid John German Thomas, or his heirs, deviſees, or repreſentatives, or any other perſon that may conceive himſelf intereſted, may have notice of the complainant's application, and may be warned to appear here on the firſt Tueſday of June next, to ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs agreeably to the prayer of the complainant.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

For SALE,

A Likely MULATTO WOMAN, who is a good plain Cook, Waſher and Ironer. Inquire at the Printing-Office. 9

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the agent of the ſtate of Maryland, about the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, did grant unto a certain Smith Biſhop, of Worceſter county, a certificate for the ſum of eighteen hundred and fifty pounds, the then circulating money of the ſtate; and whereas ſince the death of the ſaid Biſhop, to wit, ſome time in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, the ſaid certificate was loſt by the adminiſtratrix of the ſaid Biſhop; this is therefore to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, as guardian of Elizabeth, Hetty, and Sarah Biſhop, the children and repreſentatives of the ſaid Smith Biſhop, intends to petition the Governor and Council for the purpoſe of having the ſaid certificate renewed, agreeable to the directions of an act of aſſembly, entitled, "An act reſpecting loſt certificates," paſſed at November ſeſſion, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

HANNAH BISHOP, Guardian.

December 21, 1796.

Lands for Sale.

The ſubſcriber having a number of ſmall tracts, lying in different counties in this ſtate, will ſell the following the following deſcription and notice is given, in order that the perſons to whom they adjoin may be accommodated with the preference, viz.

A TRACT called Five-pond Ridge, containing 67½ acres, lying on a branch which empties into Wicomico river.—A tract called Macom's Ridge, containing 77½ acres, lying on Dividing Creek.—A tract called Retirement, containing 167 acres, lying on Jumping Branch, and on the road leading from Snow Hill to Saliſbury.—A tract called Hardſhip, containing 78 acres, lying and adjoining the Delaware ſtate line, at the five mile ſtone, and near the meeting-houſe. The above all lay in Worceſter county.

The following tracts in Caroline county, viz.

A tract called Fowler's Plain Dealing Secured, containing 50¼ acres, lying on the eaſt ſide of Great Choptank river.—A tract called Barren Hill Secured, containing 36½ acres, lying on the eaſt ſide of Great Choptank river, and contiguous to the laſt mentioned.—A tract called Recovery Secured, containing 113¼ acres, adjoining a tract called Birch's Park.

In Dorcheſter county, viz.

A tract called Godman's Advantage, containing 41½ acres, adjoining a tract called the Savanna.—A tract called Beard's Addition, containing 24 acres, adjoining and binding on Jac.'s Creek.

In Talbot county, viz.

A tract called the Neglect, containing 17½ acres, lying on the road from Eaſton to Centreville and on Noble's Northern Branch.

In Harford county, viz.

A tract called Bond's Neglect, containing 19 acres, adjoining Gibſon's Ridge and Gillingham.—A tract called Taylor's Miſtake, containing 17 acres, adjoining Fool's Refuſe and Norris's Venture.—A tract called Silver Hills Secured, containing 56 acres, adjoining a tract called Profit.—A tract called Oblong, containing 12 acres, adjoining a tract called Frenchman's Repoſe.—A tract called Leonard's Diſappointment, containing 10 acres, lying and bounding on Bow Creek.—A tract called St. George's Neighbour, containing 38 acres, adjoining Farmer's Delight and Howard's Foreſt.—A tract called Timber Grove, containing 42 acres, lying on a branch of Lodwick's Creek.—A tract called Orchard and Spring Reſeated, containing 15½ acres, near Belle-Air, and adjoining a tract called Gravelly Bottom.—A tract called Webſter's Neglect, containing 47 acres, adjoining Matthew's Neighbour Reſurveyed and Howard's Foreſt.

In Waſhington county, viz.

Several ſmall tracts in the neighbourhood of Hagerſtown, containg 136½ acres.

In Allegany county, viz.

Sundry tracts containing in the whole 51,695 acres.

In Anne-Arundel county, viz.

A tract called the Patapſco Mill Seat, containing 116 acres, adjoining general Ridgely's mill, on Patapſco. Should the laſt mentioned tract not be ſold at private ſale, on or before the 10th day of January next, it will then be offered at public ſale, at Meſſrs. Yates and Campbell's vendue ſtore.

Alſo—ſundry tracts of land, lying in Baltimore county, which will be more particularly deſcribed before that day. For any part, or the whole of the above-mentioned property, 6 per cent. 3 per cent. or deferred ſtock of the United States, ſtock in either of the banks in Maryland, Morris and Nicholſon's paper, or bonds with approved ſecurity, with intereſt at one, two, and three years, will be received. Any perſon deſirous of treating for thoſe lands, will make application to the ſubſcriber, living at Annapolis, where a more full deſcription can be given, and good titles made, on payment being made, or ſatisfactorily ſecured to be paid.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

Annapolis, November 22, 1796.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, a bright bay HORSE, about 13 hands high, he appears to be 9 or 10 years old, has no perceivable brand, his left hind foot white, a ſtar in his forehead, and a ſnip on his noſe, blind in his right eye, and has a ſmall ſaddle ſpot on his right ſide. The owner may have the above horſe, by proving property and paying charges.

RICHARD SIMMONS, ſen.

October 12, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.